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Evidence of Soviet Buildup in Libya Points to Grave Military Threat to West

C. Cooley, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, frequently visits the East and North Africa staff reporter on leave from *Scientific American*. Her article for The Washington Post

John K. Cooley

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — While the administration studies designs and Caribbean militaries, the Soviet Union effectively building in Libya's military threat to Europe and to U.S. in the Mediterranean.

Petrodollars paid for Libyan oil are used to finance huge Soviet arms purchases. Through this, Col. Qaddafi is helping the Soviet Union to become "a Mediterranean power" as the Soviet Navy's commander in chief, Adm. Sergei Gorshkov, said it would do in 1972. That was the year Egyptian President Anwar Sadat expelled Soviet ground, air and naval forces from Libya, according to U.S. and allied intelligence.

Wamir Qaddafi, the Liberator, repeatedly insists that military presence exerts

no political influence on his decisions.

Since his first big arms deal with Russia in 1974, Col. Qaddafi has sold oil on favorable terms to Soviet satellites, thus easing the Soviet obligation to supply them. At the same time, Col. Qaddafi's strategy of combating U.S. and Western European, including French, influence in the Third World, also suits the Kremlin.

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The Soviet-Bloc personnel serving in Libya provide logistical support and maintenance for the 7,000 men of Col. Qaddafi's regular army and mixed "Islamic le-

gion" of Libyan-trained Arabs and Africans in Chad.

Of even greater concern to U.S. and allied military planners, however, are the vast stores of Soviet aircraft, tanks, artillery and short- and medium-range missiles positioned in Libya close to U.S. sea and air communications lines.

A mysterious West German firm claims to have tested a rocket in Libya. Page 2.

toward the Middle East and Gulf, and less than 300 miles from Italy and Greece.

The Associated Press reported from Rabat Thursday that official Moroccan sources said Libya has contracted with a West German firm to buy medium-range missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads to any target in the Middle East or southern Europe by early 1986. The sources claimed Libya is developing a nuclear weapon in a separate program.

[They said the first missile trials were carried out in the Libyan desert recently by Orbital Transport and Raketen AG (OTRAG), which was involved in an East-West controversy when it conducted similar missile trials in 1978 in Zarq.

[In Munich, Franz Wulsch, technical director of OTRAG, denied the Rabat report. He said: "That is complete nonsense. That is totally made up," according to AP.]

In a speech March 2, Col. Qaddafi reiterated that "almost all of our weapons are supplied by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union gave us the most dangerous and the most modern weapons. We bought them from the Soviet Union, whereas the United States with our own money and funds, refuses to sell us even civilian cars."

Clearly eager to defend himself against charges by Saudi Arabians, Tunisians and other Arabs and Africans that Libya is becoming a "Soviet base," Col. Qaddafi re-

called that "from the revolution [in 1969] until now, we have not permitted naval warships either of the United States or Russia to enter Libyan territorial waters."

Some U.S. analysts agree that Col. Qaddafi has not allowed the Soviet Union to use Libya's ports or airfields, although allied intelligence has been keeping close watch.

Between 1,000 and 2,000 Soviet military personnel, controlled by staff officers installed in the Soviet Embassy compound in Tripoli, form the elite of the instructors and advisers. They operate down to regimental and sometimes battalion level, training and helping maintain tanks, rocket launchers, artillery and aircraft. Some are believed to be involved in the Libyan general staff.

Between 600 and 1,000 Cubans wearing civilian clothes also perform military tasks and as well as many civilian ones, including road building and construction.

From 1,500 to 2,000 East Ger-

mans, coming from the same "new Wehrmacht" already identified in Ethiopia, Southern Yemen, Mozambique and other Third World countries, direct and guide Col. Qaddafi's intelligence and security services.

Principal Specialties

Their specialties are communications intelligence, as once taught to Libya by former CIA officer Frank Terpil, who slipped away after his arrangement in Washington on arms-trafficking charges last summer and is now believed back in Libya with several other American and European "contract" workers for Col. Qaddafi.

East Germans, according to sources recently in Libya, also staff Col. Qaddafi's bodyguard and provide physical security. It was East Germans, according to European experts on Libya, who were probably decisive in putting down an army mutiny in the Toibruck area in August.

Col. Qaddafi's Soviet-built jets were active in the successful "Liwa" expedition into Chad in support of provisional Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei in November and December. They are not believed to have fired any of the larger air-to-ground projectiles.

A small contingent of North Korean Air Force personnel, comparable in size and function to the 20 or so that quietly served Egypt before and during the 1973 war, now operates in Libya. Some are pilots or in charge of pilot training, but it was Syrian and possibly one or two Pakistani and Palestinian pilots, flying Libyan MiGs, who challenged and nearly clashed with U.S. Navy planes from the 6th Fleet several times over the Gulf of Sidra last year.

Air Force Defections

The Libyan Air Force of 200 combat planes, the best in North Africa, has come a long way from the tiny force of 15 or so pilots flying U.S. Northrop F-5s and Lockheed C-130s when Col.

Qaddafi took power from King Idris on Sept. 1, 1969.

However, the air force has not been without its internal troubles and defections. An MiG-23 crashed in Sicily in July in an apparent air-to-ground projectile attempt by its pilot, who was killed to reach a NATO air base.

On Feb. 11, another Libyan pilot flew another MiG-23 to the Greek-American and NATO air base at Suda Bay, Crete. He landed successfully, but slightly damaged the plane. Greece returned it disassembled and granted the pilot political asylum.

In early 1975, 100 Libyan naval personnel began submarine training in the Soviet Union in connection with Russian supply of at least four 2,000-ton diesel submarines, since delivered.

Col. Qaddafi, said a Libyan follower close to the leader, "has gambled in a big way on the Soviets. They think they are using him, and he is sure that he is using them. Both of them are right."

5. Analysts Expect Drawn-Out Fight for Salvador Control

By Juan Vasquez

Angel Times Service

EL SALVADOR. Military

and U.S. analysts

clashed on the struggle

of the government

and the government

of the government

Islamic Mission Fails To Effect Gulf Truce

The Associated Press
BEIRUT — An Islamic goodwill commission failed to bring Iran and Iraq to declare a cease-fire at midnight Thursday but the two antagonists kept the door open for further peacemaking efforts, a commission spokesman said.

The announcement was made as Iran's second most powerful religious leader, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazari, blamed the United States for intensified ground-to-ground Iraqi missile attacks that killed 26 civilians in two Iranian border cities Wednesday.

Turkey's Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the 42-nation Islamic Conference organization, said that both Iran and Iraq had given a conditional response to the peace plan a nine-man commission proposed during a Tehran-Baghdad shuttle last week.

Undeclared

"This made a proclamation of a cease-fire at midnight tonight impossible," Mr. Chatti said in the statement issued at his headquarters in Jidda. "The commission is not dismayed. It will continue efforts to bring about peace between Iran and Iraq."

The statement was broadcast by several Arab radio stations in the Middle East.

It suggested that the commission, which includes four heads of Islamic states, would undertake another shuttle to try to narrow the gap between the conditions Iran and Iraq have set in their undisclosed responses.

The commission was formed by a summit conference of 37 Islamic nations in Saudi Arabia in January to try to end the Gulf war, which is in its sixth month.

In addition to the cease-fire, the peace plan called for an Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory to begin in a week and be completed in four weeks.

Hassan's Rejection

An Islamic peacekeeping force would be set up to oversee the cease-fire and the progress of the withdrawal while the commission would supervise negotiations to settle the territorial and offshore disputes that triggered the war.

Iraq's foreign minister, Saadoun



Gen. Alfonso Armada

Spain Indicts 2d General in Coup Attempt

United Press International

MADRID — Gen. Alfonso Armada, Spain's former deputy chief of staff, has become the country's second general to be indicted on charges of military rebellion in the unsuccessful coup attempt last month, the Defense Ministry said Thursday.

On Tuesday, Gen. Milans del Bosch was indicted. He also was charged with military rebellion, for having ordered tanks into the streets in eastern Spain after Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina of the Civil Guard seized Parliament in Madrid. Two other generals are under investigation.

On Thursday, in the first sign of a military backlash, El Alcazar, a Francoist newspaper, carried an article by Gen. Manuel Cabeza, urging rightist military men to unite in opposition to a democracy that the writer said tacitly accepts terrorist assassinations.

So far 25 officers and one civilian have been charged with participating in the coup attempt, which began Feb. 23 when 300 members of the Civil Guard stormed the Parliament during a vote for the new prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

New Bodyguards for Bani-Sadr

LONDON (UPI) — A special military unit will be formed to protect President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who has had Revolutionary Guards as bodyguards. Tehran said Wednesday in a broadcast monitored in London.

Growing rivalry between Mr. Bani-Sadr and Islamic fundamentalist political groups has led to charges that he is a traitor and should be put on trial.

Launching of Suborbital Rocket in Libya Claimed By West German Mystery Firm

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — A West German rocket company, whose opaque activities led to its expulsion from Zaire after complaints by other African governments and the Soviet Union, is claiming to have successfully launched a suborbital rocket from a new test site in Libya.

A statement issued by OTRAG, an acronym for *Orbital Transport- und Raketen-Aktiengesellschaft*, said the test took place in the central Sahara on March 1. The company had previously reported that the Libyan government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi had given it facilities at the Seba Oasis, about 500 miles south of Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

The statement gave no details about the test, but said the firm was now able to offer use of "the smallest type from our rocket family [four linked units with 12 tons of thrust] as a science research rocket at a price level defying competition." It claimed the rocket could carry 220 to 880 pound loads for research of "the upper atmosphere and radiation zones" to heights of from 50 to 144 miles above Earth.

[The Associated Press reported from Rabat Thursday that official Moroccan sources said Libya has contracted with OTRAG to buy medium-range missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads to any target in the Middle East or southern Europe by early 1986. The sources claimed Libya is developing a nuclear weapon in a separate program.]

[In Munich, Franz Wukasch, technical director of OTRAG, denied the Rabat report. He said: "That is complete nonsense. That is totally made up," according to AP.]

OTRAG said it planned additional tests this summer to examine an inertial guidance system.

Reputation Exacerbated

The company's reputation for mystery was exacerbated late last year when it announced that, following its expulsion from Zaire, it would be able to continue its tests from Libya.

In a newspaper interview, Mr. Wukasch said that Libya was taking no fee from OTRAG, but that once sales of the rocket were made the government would probably receive a 5-percent commission. The company has always maintained that it is not involved in any kind of military research or activities.

But charges to the contrary caused unusual embarrassment to

Libya Agency Assails U.S. Navy Maneuvers

The Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — Libya's official news agency has protested U.S. military maneuvers in the Mediterranean, saying they were designed to terrorize people living in the area.

This American provocation is part of a plan of aggression against the Libyan Arab people," the JANA agency said Wednesday. It said that two aircraft carriers, 10 other military ships, and several squadrons of F-14 fighters were off the Libyan coast.

Israel Aide Admits Passing Rumor Damaging to Carter

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — A senior Israeli official Thursday confirmed that he passed on "rumors" damaging to former President Jimmy Carter in October, but strongly denied this was interference in the U.S. presidential election campaign.

The secretary of the Cabinet, Arieh Naor, angrily rejected charges leveled by Ramon R. Lurie, an internationally known Israeli cartoonist, that Mr. Naor offered him information in exchange for the promise of a job.

Mr. Naor claimed that he told Mr. Lurie a story about President Carter asking West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to pressure Israel for concessions toward the Arabs. Mr. Carter supposedly said he could not apply such pressure as long as he needed the Jewish vote, while "you [Mr. Schmidt] don't have any Jews."

He added that the story was not new and had appeared in an Israeli newspaper the previous March.

Mr. Naor told a news conference that Mr. Lurie had approached him saying Ronald Reagan was Israel's enthusiastic supporter and that "everything must be done" to prevent Mr. Carter's re-election.

Mr. Naor said he told Mr. Lurie it was inconceivable that Israel would interfere in the election. But Mr. Lurie continued to press him for anti-Carter stories, he said, and Mr. Naor finally told him about the Carter-Schmidt talk.

Mr. Naor said that at one stage that Mr. Lurie threatened that "if you don't do as I ask, I will complain [to the attorney general] and should be carefully checked."

"I didn't think that by giving him this rumor I was interfering in any way in U.S. procedures," he said.

Sinai Patrol Force

CAIRO (AP) — President Anwar Sadat said Wednesday that the U.S.-sponsored peacekeeping force to patrol Sinai border areas should not exceed 2,000 men, according to the Middle East News Agency.

Western sources said that is half the troop strength demanded by Israel and points to a new conflict between the two nations.

The news agency said Mr. Sadat made the remark while issuing policy directives in a meeting with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali. The minister did not specifically refer to Israel's position on the peacekeeping force in an inter-

Spaniards Angered by Haig Comment on Coup Attempt

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — An apparently impotent remark by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that the seizure of Parliament in a coup attempt by rebel members of the Civil Guard on Feb. 23 was a Spanish "internal matter" has drawn harsh criticism from both the right and the left here.

Mr. Haig made his remark just after the Parliament was occupied, and U.S. diplomats insist that he did not intend it to be a statement of policy. Nevertheless, in spite of warm letters from President Reagan congratulating King Juan Carlos and the government after the failure of the coup attempt, Spaniards persist in regarding the Haig comment as suggesting true American attitudes.

Latin American Issue

On Tuesday, Felipe Gonzales, the Spanish Socialist leader, contrasted what he called supportive European attitudes toward

Spain with what he regarded as the U.S. attitude. Mr. Gonzales, who was on an official visit to Britain as part of a West European trip, said in a speech at Oxford: "The misfortune of the United States after what happened is inexplicable in democratic terms, all the more so since the posture of its government is now totally interventionist, as in the case of El Salvador."

Spanish opinion is extremely sensitive to U.S. policies toward the countries of Latin America, many of which are former Spanish colonies. At the same time many Spaniards believe that Washington's attitudes toward Latin America probably apply to their own country as well.

Many Spanish politicians, editors and journalists believe that the Reagan administration cares little for human rights issues in Latin America and that it would support rightist military dictatorships. What applies across the Atlantic more logically, they feel, applies here as well. Moreover, since Mr. Reagan was elected, the Spanish neo-Fascist press, widely read in military circles, has

been cultivating this idea with the aim of making a coup easier.

The monarchist daily newspaper ABC, which has firmly supported King Juan Carlos in opposition to the attempted coup, published last Sunday a series of reports from its overseas correspondents who recounted, hypothetically, what the policies of their countries would have been if the Spanish attempt had succeeded.

A View From New York

The newspaper's New York correspondent, Jose Maria Carrascal, long a resident of the United States, declared that Mr. Haig's comment, rather than the effusive subsequent official support for Spanish democracy, "would possibly be the attitude that would have been adopted here had the coup succeeded, as was the case in Turkey."

And he added: "Thus, the attitude of the new State Department is, 'Don't get involved in internal affairs as long as they don't abandon the Western camp.'"

Initially baffled by the instant response

here that has met Mr. Haig's remark, U.S. diplomats have become deeply worried about its possible long-term effects. They fear that some visible demonstration of support for Spanish democracy, perhaps a special envoy from Washington, is called to make the effects of the secretary's comment.

The views of the Reagan administration weigh heavily in Spain, particularly since two countries are bound by a defense pact that comes up for renewal in September. The treaty gives the United States access to Spanish bases and strategic communication facilities, as well as considerable control with the Spanish military.

One West European diplomat, who has been actively involved in mobilizing governmental support for Spain since last month's coup attempt, called the Haig matter "fortunate, particularly if the generals made themselves that what they read in their own press about the United States were true." He added: "The major problem is that nothing would be lost in trying again."

Initially baffled by the instant response

Conditional Reagan Agreement Reported On Joining North-South Economic Talks

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

A group of 11 foreign ministers, who arrived here Thursday for a two-day preparatory meeting starting Friday, can now set in motion the final preparations for the summit meeting.

Postponement Demanded

The biggest remaining hurdle is finding a later date for the meeting, originally planned for June.

But U.S. acceptance of the summit conference apparently does not imply any shift in the Reagan administration's initial skepticism of multilateral development efforts and preference for bilateral aid and trade as the best path to global economic growth.

But this U.S. show of interest in the meeting will gratify France, West Germany and other European countries that want the Reagan administration to avoid treating Third World issues entirely in terms of the East-West conflict, the diplomats said.

A key condition for U.S. participation is that the new administration needs time to prepare. Diplomats said, however, that Mr. Reagan wants the Western economic summit conference in July in Ottawa — where the United States is to meet with six other major industrialized nations — to preface any discussion of global economic issues in a broader international forum.

A key condition for U.S. participation is that the Mexico summit meeting be a discussion among heads of state, not a negotiating session.

Mr. Reagan spelled out his conditions in a telephone conversation on March 6 with President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico, diplomats said.

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S. Says Arms Flow to Salvador Rebels Sharply Reduced

From Agency Dispatches

INGTON — Administrators have said that recent information indicates guerrillas in El Salvador are low on ammunition as an apparent decision by a and Cuba to reduce

the officials said that intelligence information was true, there was a growth within the administration the flow of arms to the rebel rebels in El Salvador. Nicaragua had been reduced in the last several months.

While the ruling Salvadorean government is not to its fighting against the

revolutionary government does not desire the on of the Organization of States in the search for a of the internal problems.

Also Wednesday, 19 bodies were found along a highway outside Chalatenango, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of San Salvador. None was identified, but they presumably were victims of rightist death squads and leftist gangs.

U.S. Boycott

an OAS mediation of completely unacceptable" and any ad hoc action by the

United States boycotted the on the ground that El has rejected any OAS according to Ambassador and Echeverria of Costa Rican government extended offer.

Administration sources said Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who recalled the outspoken en-

cials also said there has been less activity and involvement by Cuba in assisting the trafficking recently.

Some analysts in the government traced the shortage of ammunition to the "final offensive" that was launched by the insurgents in January just before the Reagan administration took office. The offensive failed to gain much public support and was blamed by the government forces.

Since the January operation, the rebels themselves have told reporters in El Salvador they were running low on supplies. Officials said Nicaragua, under heavy pressure from the United States, which has threatened to cut off economic assistance, has apparently stopped — or sharply curtailed — using its territory as a funnel for arms to the insurgents.

Salvadorean troops battled guerrillas to the north and east of San Salvador Wednesday, as well as in and around the capital. Military sources said there were casualties, but gave no figures.

Also Wednesday, 19 bodies were found along a highway outside Chalatenango, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of San Salvador. None was identified, but they presumably were victims of rightist death squads and leftist gangs.

White Says He Is Fired

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Robert E. White, the former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, said the administration has fired him from the foreign service because of his efforts to avert a "new Vietnam" in Central America.

Administration sources said Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who recalled the outspoken en-



A Salvadoran trooper dressed in civilian clothes prepares for a patrol near Arcatao, about 50 miles northeast of San Salvador.

voym from El Salvador in January, personally made the decision to re-tire him.

Testing at a Wednesday hearing on El Salvador by the House foreign affairs subcommittee on inter-American affairs, Mr. White charged the administration had chosen "to make an example of me for motives that are not only ignoble but destructive for the career service."

"This administration has said we are not heading into a new

Vietnam. Perhaps not," Mr. White said. "But does that mean that our advisers will depart after they have trained the Salvadoran military in helicopter operations and maintenance?"

"I hope so," he said, "but I fear the contrary. I fear that six months from now the Pentagon will be explaining to you how the Communists conspiracy demands an increased number of military advisers, not only in El Salvador but in Guatemala as well."

In their speeches to Parliament

Reagan and Trudeau Reach Broad Accord

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — President Reagan spent two days in Canada without settling the disputes over U.S. military aid to El Salvador and such bilateral issues as fishing rights and pollution. But participants said that the meetings between Mr. Reagan and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau produced agreement on broad policy goals — the pursuit of a political rather than military solution in El Salvador, for example.

The meetings ended Wednesday with the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mark R. MacGuigan, opposing the U.S. decision to send arms and military training aides to the Central American nation, while Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. insisted that the United States would stick to its plans.

Mr. MacGuigan said, however, that there was "broad common ground" on the goal of self-determination for El Salvador and that Canada was satisfied with the Reagan administration's promise to work in good faith to settle fishing rights and boundary disputes, complete the Alaska pipeline, in which Canada has a heavy investment, and resolve cross-border conflicts over environmental quality.

Substantive Framework

Gen. Haig, joining Mr. MacGuigan at a news conference, said that the meetings were successful because they set up a "substantive framework" for future discussions. Solutions to "vexing interest issues" must come later, he said. When reporters pressed for details on the El Salvador impasse, Gen. Haig complained, "You're doing your best to get a row started, aren't you?"

In remarks to reporters after the meetings ended Wednesday, Mr. Trudeau expressed regret that the Reagan administration abruptly withdrew that treaty from consideration by the U.S. Senate. Mr. Trudeau said Canada still insists that the fishing treaty be linked irrevocably to a boundary treaty having to do with the U.S.-Canadian demarcation line in the Gulf of Maine.

Mr. Trudeau also cited the problems of acid rain and water pollution.

Wednesday morning, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Trudeau struck this same balance between cordial agreement on goals, and stout defense, in careful diplomatic language, of their separate national interests.

Mr. Reagan used his appearance before a joint session of the Canadian Senate and House of Commons to describe his "near revolutionary steps" to restore conservative economic policies in America and to ask Canadian support for a stern anti-Communist policy.

Mr. Trudeau suggested that Mr. Reagan belonged to a U.S. tradition of hostility to government interference. "But here in Canada," he said, "our own realities have sometimes made it necessary for governments to further enterprise. Those realities and that necessity are still with us today."

Inadvertent Omision

At one point, Mr. Reagan stumbled so badly in his speech that some journalists said later that they feared he might be suffering a physical attack. But aides said that the president was confused by his own interlinear notes written in a tiny hand in his speech text, and that his subsequent omission of a reference to the fishing treaty to divide the catch on the Georges Bank was inadvertent.

The Georges Bank begins off Cape Cod and stretches nearly 200 miles to the northeast into the Gulf of Maine.

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President Reagan addressing Canadian legislators Wednesday as Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau listens to his remarks.

in the Great Lakes and other bodies. On these points, he said, Mr. Reagan had given him "assurances that the United States has the will and the determination to cooperate with us in preserving the environment for ourselves and for posterity."

Doubts on Commitment

Given Mr. Reagan's cutback on anti-pollution efforts in his own country, many Canadian officials have publicly questioned the U.S. commitment to such efforts.

Mr. MacGuigan signed a renewal for five years of the North American Aerospace Defense Command, a joint air warning and defense system. An agreement giving people who work in both nations uniform coverage under Social Security and its Canadian counterpart was also approved.

based on private funds," Mr. Reagan told Parliament.

The facts that the Canadians expect the United States to use public funds if necessary and that Mr. Haig Wednesday acknowledged that the administration did not know who would provide the private funds, point up the kind of important conflicts left unresolved.

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Official Urges Caution Altering Agency Curbs

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

INGTON — Navy Vice Adm. Ray Inman, the director of central intelligence, doing his utmost to prevent a series of repugnant in the current body of legal administrative restraints on the activities of U.S. intelligence agencies and suggests that if such changes are

Inman, the newly confirmed chief of the CIA, remarks in a telephone on Tuesday evening (ol unusual news conference in the day at which he d in somewhat less force that proposals to relax on domestic spying by had met with his approval

marks on both occasions throw into clearer focus debate over whether it is or desirable to relieve intelligence agencies of re-imposed on them since and investigations of the mid-1970s.

eping Relaxations

ame time, however, he that he personally opposing relaxations of curbs sought by some conservative forces in the executive

Inman's comments were by a New York Times published Tuesday (HT, March 11) saying that intelligence officials are asking for increased on Americans.

news conference Tues admiral repeatedly at he had not personally request for such greater

He was asked to clarify those remarks, Adm. In the telephone convering doing my damndest train from running off here we do end up with repugnant changes for did not stay in this ad

d that the news article that the top leadership

g in Germany

Agency Dispatches

FURT — West German closed low-lying roads, one ship traffic and floating mines from the border as rivers over Thursday.

Perrier's Chic New Rival in U.S.: New York Tap Water and a Twist

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — What started out as a gimmick gift item for tourists at Macy's department store here has suddenly become the chic new drink for diners on the trendy west side of Los Angeles — bottled carbonated New York City tap water.

Don't laugh. The national consumer testing magazine Consumer Reports has endorsed the stuff, voting it the best of 38 entries in a taste test of both sparkling and still waters. According to the magazine, "Celebrated New York Water," as it is labeled, is clear, colorless, free of sediment and odor, refreshing and stimulating. It was rated ahead of such stalwarts as Perrier and Schweppes.

Perrier, the French sparkling water, is well established as a status symbol. But at New York City business lunches, where two martinis were once de rigueur, the smart set today orders New York tap water on the rocks with a twist of lemon.

Macy's has put a gold-and-black Art Deco label on the 28-ounce/bottle and sells it for \$2.50. When Henry Galiano, the 28-year-old entrepreneur who started the whole thing, saw how well his brainchild was going, he started distribution in some Los Angeles restaurants. They report it is going swimmingly.

Cuts in Immigration Service's Budget, Personnel Alarm U.S. Representatives

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Members of Congress from both parties have told Attorney General William French Smith that they were deeply distressed by the administration's proposal to reduce the staff and budget of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. They said that the agency did not have enough resources to do its job even now.

Concern for the immigration agency was the theme most often expressed at a hearing Wednesday on the Justice Department's budget.

Rep. Daniel E. Lungren of California, Harold S. Sawyer of Michigan and Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York, all Republicans, joined Romano L. Mazzoli of Kentucky and George E. Danielson, Democrats, in pleading for more attention to the immigration service. "It truly is a disaster area," said Rep. Danielson, who estimated that there were 200,000 illegal aliens in his Los Angeles County district.

Rep. Sawyer said he had been horrified to learn that the immigration agency "operates out of shoe boxes." Rep. Lungren said it was essential for the government to do

a better job because state and local officials had no authority to police the border or enforce the immigration laws.

Several congressmen said they were disappointed that the Justice Department budget showed no money to match Mr. Smith's stated commitment to a more vigorous fight against violent crime.

The attorney general also confirmed that the proposed budget would eliminate the department's entire juvenile justice program, which is designed to help local governments prevent and control juvenile delinquency.

Wednesday's action by the Democratic leaders was seen as a response to criticism expressed by liberal and moderate Democrats who had complained of a failure by their party's congressional leadership to establish a position in the face of the president's acknowledgment.

The theory of unrelated murders was also supported recently by a medical examiner, who said the city normally has as many as 15 murders a year among black children under the age of 17.

A concert Tuesday night, starring Frank Sinatra and Sammy Davis Jr., raised about \$250,000 for the investigation, which is costing the city that much each month, most of it in unbudgeted funds.

create a package matching the administration had recommended some of its most sweeping cuts.

Rep. Richard A. Gephardt, D-Mo., who is leading a task force to develop an alternative budget, said, "It may or may not come to the president's figure ... Our goal is to make the thing fair. The president's plan is weighted to hit the poor and the middle class. I think we can get a majority of the Democrats to sign off on an alternative."

The leaders announced Wednesday that they would seek to create a Democratic consensus in a series of meetings aimed at eliciting the views not only of all factions within the party, but of virtually each of the 43 House Democrats.

Although the resulting package may result in the same \$48.6 billion in budget cuts and revisions that the president has requested, the Democratic leaders do not believe that such shortcomings would soon be corrected and not allowed to delay congressional action on the proposed budget and tax cuts.

The Associated Press reported that economists from the nation's three largest economic forecasting firms — Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates, Chase Econometrics and Data Resources — told the House Budget Committee Thursday that Mr. Reagan's proposed cuts would lower inflation only modestly at best, and at worst could result in higher inflation and interest rates.

At the same time, Budget Director David A. Stockman, urged the Senate Budget Committee Wednesday that revisions of the consumer price index, on which the cost-of-living increases are

based, should be the first priority of the congressional budget committee.

United Press International reported that during Thursday's Senate Budget Committee hearing, Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, delivered a harsh personal attack on Mr. Stockman, calling him "cruel," "inhumane" and "unfair" because he left tax loopholes for the rich untouched.

Mr. Stockman responded that the economic cruelty is a result of past administrations' failures and that the "cruel injustice" that can impose on the poor is an economy that is contracting, and not creating any jobs."

Atlanta Police Said to Theorize Different Killers

From Agency Dispatches

ATLANTA — If there is someone actually stalking Atlanta's children, he may not have killed his first victim until at least a month after the city formed a special police task force to investigate child slayings, reports Thursday indicated.

In a copyrighted interview in the Atlanta Constitution, the Fulton County district attorney, Lewis R. Slaton, said that police were working on the theory that there might be as many as 10 different killers and that only the last six or seven of the 20 killings in the past 20 months — with the possible exception of three much earlier ones — were related.

The theory of unrelated murders was also supported recently by a medical examiner, who said the city normally has as many as 15 murders a year among black children under the age of 17.

A concert Tuesday night, starring Frank Sinatra and Sammy Davis Jr., raised about \$250,000 for the investigation, which is costing the city that much each month, most of it in unbudgeted funds.

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Taxes and Redistribution

The federal income tax system tries to hard to redistribute income from rich to poor, the theory goes, and the result is low economic growth. The Reagan administration intends to do something about that. The president's tax program, Secretary of the Treasury Regan testified the other day, is designed to "expand incentives and opportunities for socially productive efforts and saving for all taxpayers, not try to redistribute a slower and slower growing amount of total income."

The striking thing about the distribution of income in the United States is that there's been hardly any visible change for more than 30 years. The country as a whole has grown much richer, but the shares of total income at the top and at the bottom are just about where they were in the late 1940s. We say that with a couple of emphatic qualifications that readers will need to keep in mind as this debate proceeds. There are many different definitions of income, and different ways to count it. U.S. demography is changing, with families becoming smaller; that does strange things to the figures on family income. The variations in statistical treatments are far greater than the trends in any data. But in spite of all the hazards, the broad pattern is worth noting.

At the top of the scale, the income tax rates paid by the wealthiest have dropped over the past generation. In World War II a surtax took the top rate up to 90 percent. It was reimposed during the Korean War, and remained until 1963 — that is, through the investment boom of the 1950s. It dropped to 70 percent in the middle 1960s, went up with

THE WASHINGTON POST.

the Vietnam surtax, and back down in 1971. The following year the top rate on earned income was lowered to the present 50 percent.

Through all of it, the share of the total income tax burden paid by the wealthiest taxpayers has been remarkably stable. As for people in the middle and at the bottom, the steady rise of the Social Security payroll taxes has weighed heavily on them. Taken all together, the taxation of personal income is somewhat less progressive today than it was when President Eisenhower came to office.

But in the intervening years, the federal government has collected increasingly large revenues, mainly from people in the top third of the ladder, and distributed them mainly among people in the bottom half. Why hasn't that changed the distribution of income more significantly? There are several hypotheses, all controversial. Perhaps there is a trend toward concentration at the top that has been offset by the tax system. But that's not clear.

It's possible to argue that there is some evidence of a faint trend toward greater equality over the past generation. But certainly there has been no shift, either in income or in taxation, sufficient to account for the sudden and drastic increase in inflation, and the stagnation of productivity, since the early 1970s. Similarly, there's a case for a tax cut. But it's hard to conclude that the administration's proposed changes in the distribution of taxes would make any very dramatic difference in the way the economy works.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Congress and the Budget

As Congress now goes to work on the next budget, Americans are going to find out a lot about themselves and their political ideas. Much casually accepted tradition and received wisdom is coming under fiercely hot challenge. People, not only congressmen but taxpayers and voters as well, are going to find themselves pressed hard to decide what they really think about food stamps, and legal aid, and subsidies for synthetic fuels, and all the rest. On these questions, neutrality and easy detachment will not necessarily be signs of intelligence or devotion to the public interest.

Now that Mr. Reagan has formally sent his budget to the Capitol, a period of rebuttal begins. The interests that built these separate programs will have a chance to defend them. But the crucial decisions are no longer being left exclusively to the subcommittees where the lobbies are strongest. The congressional budget procedures that have been developing since the 1974 reform are changing the nature of budget politics.

The two parties have agreed, in the House, that the tax cut legislation will follow, stage by stage, a reconciliation bill. That's the way the House intends to hold itself to its promise to keep spending cuts running parallel with the tax cuts. A reconciliation bill can be a devastatingly efficient instrument of control. It shifts discretion sharply away from the committees and toward the floors of the House and the Senate — which are required to vote on limits to spending and the deficit. The reconciliation bill is designed to enforce those limits by assigning each committee a figure, in dollars, that it must not exceed. Each committee will decide for itself how to stay within its total. But the total, once imposed, is fixed. According to the current agreement, that reconciliation bill has to be passed before the tax legislation will be

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

French Election Campaign

In view of the basically similar positions of the three main democratic contestants in the forthcoming French presidential elections — the officiating President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the Gaullist Jacques Chirac and the Socialist Francois Mitterrand — it will mainly be personality that decides, despite the slight advantage in party organization enjoyed by the Socialists.

Admittedly none of the three main protagonists can succeed without help from outside his own party, and this throws Mr. Mitterrand back on support from the Communists, which many Frenchmen may find distasteful in view of the personal attacks mounted in recent months by Communist Party leader Georges Marchais.

But however the campaign develops, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's position as outgoing president gives him a head start in the personality stakes.

— From The Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Compromise for Kampuchea?

The discussion of a new alliance with Khieu Samphan has broken down. No protestation on the part of the Khmer Rouge that they have disowned past dogmas, or will readily embrace social democracy and care only for an independent government in Phnom Penh, will convince anybody so long as this largest guerrilla force is not willing to be a purely civil partner in a new government.

Equally, Son Sann's right-wing Khmer People's National Liberation Front will find in this Khmer Rouge intransigence good reason not to pursue any further talks of an alliance.

This deadlock in Pyongyang probably ends any hope of a united guerrilla movement in opposition to the Heng Samrin government. It does not mean that the search for a peaceful compromise in Kampuchea must be abandoned.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 13, 1906

NEW YORK — The Richmond News Leader is quoted today: "Compulsory education has been defeated in the South Carolina legislature by the narrow margin of one vote. Significantly, the cotton mill managers favored the bill. This is exactly contradictory to the sensational stories of white child slavery in the South. The bill was defeated on the ground that it meant dangerous interference by the State with the rights of parents in the control of their own children." The Chicago Journal adds: "Not only in Tennessee but in the Carolinas, there are factories enabling children to support their parents. What is to be thought of the men who enrich themselves by the labor of little boys and girls?"

Fifty Years Ago

March 13, 1931

NEW YORK — The submarine Nautilus, in which Sir Hubert Wilkins intends to make a Jules Verne-like voyage beneath the polar ice pack, is 99 percent completed, it was announced today by Simon Lake, undersea boat inventor and designer. The Nautilus, formerly one of the U.S. fleet of submarines, is being conditioned at Camden N.J. for its strenuous task in the proposed journey under the north polar ice. The craft is scheduled to leave the Camden yard on Monday for New York, where it will be equipped with a "feeler" that will be attached to its nose for use in detecting the presence of ice. After the Nautilus has been commissioned, it will undergo diving tests at Provincetown.



'I'll Sue You for Desertion!'

Resigned to the Worst?

By William Pfaff

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa — A radio preacher whose broadcasts are heard in this Missouri river town declares that Spain's King Juan Carlos is probably the Antichrist. Juan Carlos qualifies for this identification because he is responsible for defeating the recent attempt at a military coup d'état in Spain, and the makers of that coup meant to save Spain from bolshevism and anarchy — which means they were on God's side as well as America's. The Antichrist is due, according to this preacher, because the Apoc-

alypse will come in 1982.

The United States is the land of free speech and unfeathered religious views, and this kind of jumbled prophecy, political prejudice and ignorance freely circulates, hardly noticed in the general uproar of radio and television.

There are a hundred others like this one. The rich and sinister U.S. gallery of cranks and screwballs, spellbinders, con-men and crooks, have more than their share of broadcast time. Paranoia is a disease that kind of spending that has eroded the public's tolerance for taxation, inciting resentment and rebellion against tax rates that keep rising automatically without overtaking the deficit. The goal here is not to cut the budget to any arbitrary figure. The total may turn out to be higher than Mr. Reagan wants, and yet represent a victory for both him and Congress. They will have achieved a political triumph if they can produce a budget for which the United States, after careful consideration, is genuinely willing to pay.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Out in the Open

In the United States, it's all out in the open. In most other countries there are social, if not legal, mechanisms that censor what can be said in broadcasts. This tends to elevate the level of public discourse to an at least approximate rationality — at a certain cost.

Much also depends upon what the public expects. In France, a powerful tradition, cultivated in the nationalized school system, demands educated speech, "culture," in public life. This makes it necessary for public officials to present themselves as educated and intelligent even when they are not. If they do not speak in the manner of an educated person, they cannot expect to be taken seriously. They also cannot talk down; the convention must be maintained that everyone is cultivated.

Only in France would it be a significant gesture of social as well as political protest for a comedian, "Coluche," whose speciality is coarse and even obscene language, to run for the presidency. He has outraged the social order itself — and this is felt on the left as much as on the right.

A Second Road

But the United States originally had the same outlook, which in both countries derived from the 18th century Enlightenment, with its commitment to human progress and rationality. The Jeffersonian republic was supposed to be conducted by elevated debate among a classically yeoman citizenry. The political pamphlets, speeches, and constitutional debates of the federal period are of permanent value.

With Andrew Jackson's populist revolution, a second road to power was opened up, that of the politi-

ment and research to short-term stock-market results.

No one expects much of politicians.

There is a ritual grant of trust to each new president, but this no longer is done with much confidence.

President Reagan is very well liked, but only a few,

even in this conservative Middle

West from which he comes, seem to believe that he is going to right the U.S. economy or restore the U.S. world position.

The same emphasis on the com-

mon man existed in the evangelical Protestantism of the early United States, which so marked the society. Methodists and Baptists held that every man must read the bible for himself, and that God re-

named priests and inspired sim-

ple people to interpret his word.

Thus a source of the popular preaching which today puts togeth-

er with modern political fear:

The apocalypse expected through nuclear war, Israel seen as fulfilling

the Jews' predicted return to Jerusalem, time drawing near to its end — and the United States and the Soviet Union confronting one another as figures of eternal good and evil.

But the patrician tradition has

survived in the United States, as

well as the populist. The Adams

and Roosevelts belonged to it. One

can succeed as a politician by pre-

senting one's self as sophisticated

and even intellectual. John Kennedy

presented himself as an uncom-

mon man, an educated man. But

Adlai Stevenson suffered from the

same identification. And more often

than not, political speeches in the

United States assume the worst of

their listeners.

More Rant

It even seems that underestimation of the national intelligence is more pronounced today than it was at some time ago — 10 or 20 years. There is more rant and men-

acy than there is reason.

Productivity is not advancing. De-

mands of government and private

individuals, pressing on state sup-

plies, are fueling inflation. We are

in the economics of scarcity.

Arming the Arabs: Misguided Decision

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In its most misguided decision to date, the Reagan administration has announced it intends to sell equipment to Saudi Arabia that will enable its forces to reach Tel Aviv.

"We oppose the sale of au-

tonomous weaponry to this enemy state," says Israel's foreign minis-

ter, but this verbal opposition is

meaningless because the British

government decided not to engage

the Reagan administration in a

light in the Congress.

Agitated Israeli diplomats explain this uncharacteristic meekness in this way: (a) Israel needs to demonstrate its trust in the new U.S. president; (b) a battle with the U.S. Congress might poison the good atmosphere that exists between the hawkish Reagan men and the hawkish Israelis; (c)

"We could lose," and thereby dem-

onstrate the Israeli lobby's politi-

cal importance in the United States.

All practical reasons.

As a result, Israel's spokesmen

were reduced to bargaining for

counterbalancing arms and trade

concessions. They placed a price

on acceding to Saudi demands for

planes capable of bombing Israel,

and for air-to-air missiles that give

the poorly trained Saudi pilot the

ability to wipe an Israeli squadron

out of the sky.

That decision to be practical —

almost hyperreal — was profoundly mistaken.

If a proposed U.S. action endan-

gers the security of Israel, the duty

of Israel is to go all-out to per-

suade Americans not to take that

action. If it loses, it loses, but it

should not take chances with its

people's lives just to gain a reputa-

tion for not being up to it.

If arming Israel isn't such a

big deal — worthy only of vocal

denunciation but not a real fight

— then what was all the anguish

about when the F-15s were first

administered?

If acquiescence can be so easily

purchased (with loans to buy more

F-15s for Israel, and approvals of

sales of Israeli jets containing U.S.

engines), then all those Americans

who felt that a principle was at

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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MAR. 12, 1981

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1980-81 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Mar. 12	HIGH-LOW MON-FRID	P/E	% YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHL— '77, '78, '79	SHS. OUT. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AIR LIQUIDE.....	Gas	567 - 411.50	490	501 - 491.10	14	3.5	31.29c - 32.25c - 34.02c	12,582	Liquid Air Corporation turnover of Sept. 30 is \$307.7M vs. \$207.4M vs. same period
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	985 - 412	692	705 - 663	10	4.6	33.40c - 53.39c - 70.04c	1,500	Group turnover '80 F.7.5 BIL vs. Fr.5.5 BIL in '79. Corrected net profit '80Fr.145M vs. Fr.105M in '79.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	214.80 - 125.80	206.10	212 - 207	11	6.8	15.90c - 17.55c - 19.22c	4,197	The general assembly decided to increase its capital of F.464,766,000 to F. 619,688,000.
ELF - AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	1555 - 445	1235	1243 - 1225	4	4.3	97.00c - 83.00c - 307.00c	18,127	The group's consolidated net cash flow amounted to 14 billion F. vs. 12 in 1979.
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	399 - 303	342	341.10 - 338	3	4.2	69.50c - 81.60c - 99.50c	2,193	Current net profit represents F.26.56 per share against F. 22.28, an increase of 19%.
IMETAL.....	Mining	119 - 52	82	75.50 - 74.90	16	7.9	4.73 - 4.55 - 5.07	7,944	The turnover for Snta Penarrroya amounted to F.F. 2.8 B. in 1980 vs. F.F. 2.4 B. in 1979.
L'OREAL.....	Cosmetics	729 - 590	655	664 - 657	9	2.9	19.11c - 14.80c - 74.95c	3,940	Consolidated turnover ind. Fr. and foreign sales of 303.80 is 6,407MF vs. 4,839MF same period.
MATRA.....	Electronic	10500 - 4899 2550 - 1856	2163	2158 - 2140	13	1.4	337.70 - 580 - 669.30	1,218	June-Dec. 1980: Results of industrial activities and firm orders extremely satisfactory.
PEUGEOT S.A.....	Holding	481 - 115	129.40	130.10 - 128.20	2	12.0	134.45c - 112.88c - 84.81c	12,496	Forecast full year 1980, consolidated turnover exceed 1,500 MF.
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	567 - 414	525	545 - 535	11	4.4	44.23c - 41.73c - 49.79c	926	Redoute turnover: 4365 MF against 3702 MF in same period last year. Progression: 17.5%.

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CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH has done an analysis of Australian stocks as well as of the political environment which has so much to do with the country's mineral development. The conclusion this independent research agency is that the stocks which have suffered the discovery and extraction of new mining are out of the way. The copper stocks prices later this year will be preceded by increased realizations of interest in Australian equities.

CAPITAL GAINS in the past few months picked U.S. drug and paper stocks before Wall Street decided otherwise. In these industries were underpriced. The current weekly report of **CAPITAL GAINS** has more to say about these and other undervalued New York situations. For copy, may copy and the coupon below, or post.

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London Metals Market

(Figures in dollars per metric ton)

(U.S. dollars per metric ton)

March 12, 1981

	Today	Previous
	Mid Ask	Mid Ask
Copper 1/2 lbs bars	797.50	800.30
Silver	222.00	218.00
Aluminum	1,000.00	975.00
Copper 1/2 lbs	811.00	812.00
Tin: spot	4,640.00	4,675.00
3 months	4,640.00	4,675.00
2 months	4,640.00	4,675.00
1 month	4,640.00	4,675.00
3 months	220.00	227.00
2 months	220.00	227.00
1 month	220.00	227.00
3 months	53.00	57.00
2 months	53.00	57.00
1 month	53.00	57.00
Aluminum: spot	460.00	460.00
3 months	460.00	460.00
Aluminum: 3 mth	2,810.00	2,820.00
Aluminum: 6 mth	2,810.00	2,820.00
Aluminum: 9 mth	2,810.00	2,820.00
Aluminum: 12 mth	2,810.00	2,820.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

March 12, 1981

	High	Low	Close
SUGAR	2,750	2,680	2,680
COFFEE	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 3 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 3 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 3 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 6 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 6 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 6 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 9 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 9 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 9 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 12 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 12 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 12 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 18 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 18 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 18 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 24 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 24 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 24 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 36 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 36 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 36 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 48 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 48 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 48 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 60 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 60 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 60 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 72 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 72 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 72 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 96 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 96 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 96 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 120 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 120 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 120 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 144 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 144 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 144 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 168 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 168 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 168 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 180 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 180 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 180 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 192 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 192 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 192 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 216 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 216 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 216 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 240 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 240 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 240 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 252 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 252 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 252 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 264 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 264 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 264 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 276 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 276 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 276 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 288 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 288 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 288 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 300 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 300 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 300 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 312 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 312 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 312 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 324 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 324 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 324 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 336 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 336 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 336 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 348 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 348 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 348 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 360 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 360 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 360 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 372 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 372 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 372 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 384 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 384 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 384 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 396 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 396 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 396 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 408 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 408 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 408 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 420 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 420 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 420 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 432 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 432 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 432 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 444 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 444 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 444 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 456 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 456 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 456 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 468 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 468 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 468 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 480 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 480 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 480 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 492 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 492 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 492 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 504 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 504 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 504 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COFFEE: 516 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
COCOA: 516 mth	2,000	1,950	1,950
CHOCOLATE: 516 mth	2,000		

JOPI IN FLA

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1981

Page 11

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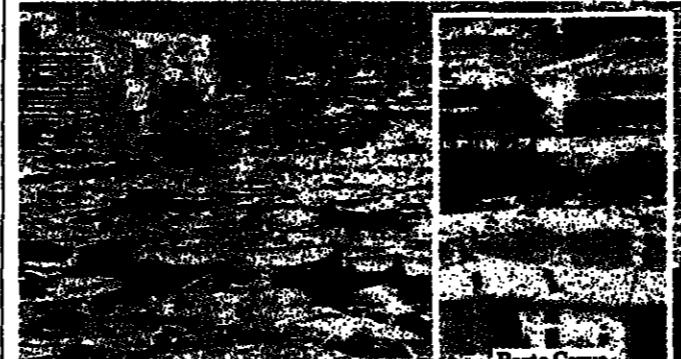
Write to: Mr. S. Bouskary,
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Looking for a home in the sun? Find it in this earthly paradise.

Costa Smeralda is the name which was given in 1962 by the founding members of the Consorzio Costa Smeralda to the area of land owned by them in the north-eastern extremity of Sardinia. The name was inspired by the striking colour of the sea which laps its 33 mile coastline and 60 unspoilt beaches.

The protection and planning of the area was entrusted to a team of renowned planners and architects. Today the Costa Smeralda is recognised internationally as one of Europe's most perfectly integrated resort developments.

Regular DC9 flights by Alisarda connect Olbia, Costa Smeralda airport, with Rome, Milan, Pisa, Venice, Genoa, Turin and Bologna, and with Frankfurt, Munich, Paris, Nice, Geneva and Zurich. There is also a weekly charter flight direct from London and ferry services from the Italian mainland. Corsica or the South of France.



A home on the Costa Smeralda is a way of life — and a fine investment. In the village of Porto Cervo, centre of life on the Costa Smeralda, some fine new apartments are now available. In this superbly designed area, landscaped to include fountains, plants and flowers but still very much a village on a human scale, are leading boutiques, shops, restaurants and bars. Close by is the Cervo Tennis Club and the Porto Cervo marina.

Across the Bay of Porto Cervo, on the marina itself, is the Villaggio Marina, where a number of attractively designed apartments overlook the bustling and colourful 600-bert marina and offer grandstand views of the international regattas, including the Sardinia Cup. Some berths in the 6.5m - 35m category are available for sale in the superbly equipped marina.

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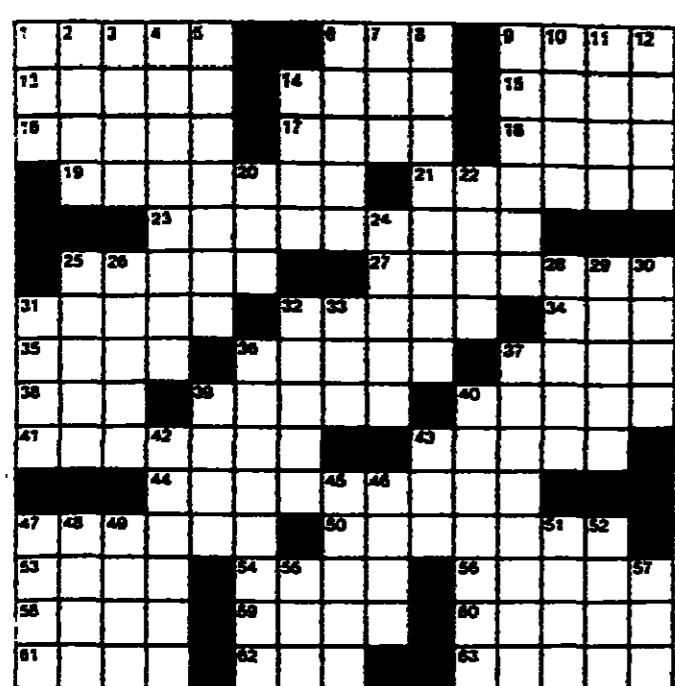
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Word in "The Trolley Song" 41 Warhol motif
6 Shavian monogram 9 Italian desserts
9 Festive 10 Church corner
13 Tree of Lebanon 11 Cloth ravelings
14 Kind of rug 12 Martial
15 Arab notable 14 Italian wine center
16 City at the Ohio-Mississippi junction 20 Anagram for
17 Nod, e.g. 21 "Ring'd with
18 Pre-Easter period 22 Puerto Rico is
19 Difficulties 23 Cupid's other name
21 Polo Grounds 24 Fancy
22 team of yours 25 "Ring'd with
23 Kind of suit 26 Night spot, for
25 Takes out 27 Short
27 Like the 28 Balzac book:
28 Slicker city 29 1832
31 Slicker 30 Moppets
32 Hunchkin 31 U.S. radio
33 Flora's 32 station in
partner 33 Berlin
34 Scar or 34 Far follower
Dolorosa 35 Mixture containing
36 Wife of Osiris 36 argon, neon, etc.
37 Kind of type 37 Kind of act or
38 Fat from hogs 38 resolution
39 Expert 39 Treats royalty
40 Habituate 40 concern
49 Respighi's 41 Archibishop, e.g.
"The—of Rome" 42 Lighthouse
50 "Rudd" 43 First name of
51 "Rudd" 44 B'way fame
52 "Rudd" 45 Corpulent
53 Cupidine— 46 Madeline—
54 "Rudd" 47 in "Nicholas Nickleby"
55 "Rudd" 48 Wife of a rajah
56 "Rudd" 49 Pianist Gilels
57 "Rudd" 50 — (stall)
58 Immerse 51 Immense
briefly 52 Irish Gaelic
59 John or Jane 53 Always, to a
poet 54 Poet

DOWN

1 F.D.R. youth 58 Puerto Rico is
2 Where herds 59 Muddesome
laze and graze 60 Taut
3 Mine feature 61 Kinds of kinds
4 Spins yarns 62 Turn to the
5 Crosby epithet 63 Glacial ridge
6 Opera star 64 "Ring'd with
7 Panhandle 65 Short
8 Ruddy or 66 Balzac book:
confident 67 Night spot, for
68 "Ring'd with
69 Short
70 Short
71 Short
72 Short
73 Short
74 Short
75 Short
76 Short
77 Short
78 Short
79 Short
80 Short
81 Short

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1. TIGER 2. RABID 3. BINGE
4. TEEZE 5. EAGLE 6. HOSE
7. WITNESS 8. BILLET
9. FAIR 10. REACT
11. WHAT 12. WEKA 13. CLOUT
14. TEND 15. TENSE 16. DOL
17. HONEST 18. STARE
19. WAIT 20. TINTILLATE
21. DINER 22. ASCEND
23. WEYER 24. MAY
25. MAI 26. BLEW 27. DIRE
28. ANHUS 29. CAYING
30. WAITING 31. GOONH
32. ACCE 33. OPER 34. EPIPH
35. NEAR 36. BOND 37. HERET

WEATHER

NAME	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
ALGARVE	14	24	15	25
AMSTERDAM	12	54	8	45
ANKARA	13	57	5	41
ANTWERP	10	54	12	54
AUCKLAND	25	77	10	59
BANGKOK	22	90	24	75
BELGRAD	20	68	15	59
BERLIN	14	57	9	37
BERNE	13	57	10	59
BUCHAREST	14	61	48	64
BUDAPEST	17	43	10	59
BUSINESS AIRLINES	22	73	18	44
CAIRO	21	70	12	54
CALIFORNIA	24	75	12	54
CHICAGO	23	75	12	54
COPENHAGEN	2	38	1	30
COSTA DEL SOL	7	84	11	52
DUBLIN	13	55	9	48
EDINBURGH	12	54	6	43
FRANCE	12	54	10	59
FRANKFURT	14	57	13	54
GENEVA	19	59	8	49
HELSINKI	4	18	0	4
H.C. MUNICH CITY	20	82	21	70
HOLY SEE	22	77	18	64
ISTANBUL	13	55	5	47
JAKARTA	20	82	12	52
JERUSALEM	14	57	12	54
JOHANNESBURG	24	75	12	54
KALININGRAD	14	57	7	30
LIMA	27	61	19	44
LISBON	14	57	15	59
LONDON	14	57	4	48

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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Southern Asia: 1433KHz and 212MHz Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.630, 17.770, 15.310, 11.290, 9.410, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.450, 17.790, 15.310, 11.290, 9.410, 7.120, 4.750, 3.990 in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 58.400 KHz v. VHF.

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East Asia and Pacific: 1433KHz and 212MHz Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.630, 17.770, 15.310, 11.290, 9.410, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

South America: 1433KHz and 212MHz Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.640, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.420, 9.280, 7.120 and 4.058 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

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CAA Tournament Shakes the Money Tree

don S. White Jr.
York Times Service

RK — With 80 of the 11 basketball teams in entered in either the collegiate Athletic Association (48 teams) and Invitation Tournaments, it is easy to see that administrations are so sport.

It is possible without costly investments to outlast.

he Best 48?

ople think, however, it is too many undervalue in these tournaments. e, the chairman of the basketball Committee, said Sunday that the tournament are "not the best 48 teams in the

one out of every 3.3 e teams getting a share a season revenue, colleges 3 to do anything to cut e of the tournaments.

at losses in this week's of the NCAA champion between \$50,000 10. The figure could 00 or more for a first-

round loser next year because of the \$16-million TV contract between the NCAA and CBS Sports, which goes into effect with the 1982 tournament. The contract with NBC Sports for the current tournament is worth \$10 million.

Poor Cousin

The NIT is not worth nearly so much to the participants, serving more as a public-relations benefit than a financial reward unless a team advances to at least the third round. The NIT's finalists receive about \$35,000 each. Last year's final four NCAA teams received \$30,000 each.

The NIT opened Tuesday; the NCAA began with half of its first-round games Thursday night. By Sunday night there will be 16 teams remaining in each tournament.

Automatic

Even though the NCAA is open to criticism for not having the best possible field, it may be the selection process more than the size of the field that is the problem.

This process, which gives 26 automatic berths, will be changed for the 1983 tournament. When that happens, teams such as Syracuse — which was left out this year de-

spite winning the Big East playoff — may not be forced to settle for the NIT.

The current method of selecting teams for the NCAA, which will also be used next year, calls for 26 automatic qualifiers as the official representatives of a conference that determines its champion in one of two ways — by a playoff or by a regular-season round-robin in which teams meet one another at least twice. The conference determines the method of establishing its NCAA team.

Such a conference must be in existence for at least three years, have six or more colleges as members and conduct championship tournaments in a minimum of six sports. The Big East Conference is only two years old, so its playoff winner did not receive an automatic bid.

As a result of the automatic qualifying system, such teams as Mercer (17-11) of the Trans American Athletic Conference, Southern University (17-10) of the Southwest Athletic Conference and Howard (17-11) of the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference got into the NCAA tournament. Each of those conferences is in its third year.

After 1982, however, these and other conferences may not gain automatic bids.

Starting with the 1983 tournament, no more than half the field will come from automatic conference berths. And it could be less than 50 percent, according to a ruling last summer of the NCAA executive committee, which has jurisdiction over standards for all NCAA championship events.

Also in 1983, the NCAA will in-

stitute a method for determining which of the eligible conferences will receive the automatic berth. Using a computer, the basketball committee will base selection on the strength of performances and schedules of all conference teams for the preceding year to find the most worthy conferences.

Criteria

To determine the worthy conferences for the 1983 championship, the committee will study performances for the 1981-82 season. To determine the strength of individual teams for the at-large berths for 1983, the committee will study the performances by those teams in the 1982-83 regular season.

There are a number of teams in this week's NIT field that appear to be better than some teams in the NCAA. Ten of the teams in the

NIT have 20 or more victories; any of them could claim it deserved an at-large spot in the NCAA tournament over teams with 15 to 19 victories.

Bigger and Bigger

Bob James, the commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference and a member of the NCAA executive committee, said he hoped the 1983 selection would strengthen the NCAA field. By that time, however, the tournament might have 64 teams, an enlargement of the field that some colleges have been advocating.

There will always be some people interested in enlarging the field, said James. "With this new TV contract they will argue that you can increase the field by 16 teams and still have each team earn as much as it does now."

Walton Calls It Quits; Lloyd's Accepts Claim

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Bill Walton, who blazed out of UCLA into what could have been a brilliant National Basketball League career, says his playing days are over.

Walton's remarks came on the heels of an announcement Wednesday by the San Diego Clippers — his last team — that Lloyd's of London has agreed to pay them the full face value of a \$1.25-million insurance policy on the 6-11 center. The team sued Lloyd's last October, contending the firm failed to act on the Clippers' insurance claim despite its doctors' finding Walton to be permanently and totally disabled.

The Clippers made Walton the NBA's highest-paid player ever in 1979, signing him to a 7-year, \$7-million contract. Walton, 28, had led the Portland Trail Blazers to the 1977 NBA championship and was the league's most valuable player in 1978 before a series of foot injuries began pointing an end to his career.

"Realistically, the odds and physical problems are all against me ever playing again," Walton said. "I want to, but I know now I can't."

Lake Placid a Year Later: Renewed Business as Usual

Some residents fear that unless the federal or state government appropriate additional funds to help the organizing committee pay its debts, they may have to make up its \$8.5-million deficit in increased property or sales taxes. Many Olympic facilities, including the speed-skating oval, are on property owned by the village or the town of North Elba.

Since the Games ended, the facilities — the 90-meter and 70-meter ski jump complex at Interlaken, the new fieldhouse arena in Lake Placid, the adjacent speed-skating oval, the bobsled run, the luge run and biathlon trails at Mount Van Hoevenberg and ski trails at Whiteface Mountains — have become tourist attractions.

More than 60,000 visitors have

paid \$1 each for a guided tour of the Olympic facilities. Lift-ticket revenues have increased from \$860,000 in 1979-80 to an estimated \$1.5 million for the current season, and anticipated revenues from Mount Van Hoevenberg are expected to be about \$300,000.

On Main Street recently, a group of 10 window-shoppers stood silently in the rain, their eyes glancing over an array of Olympic-inspired souvenirs and then settling on a TV screen in Kehoe's Boutique — where a videotape of the hockey series was playing.

"Sometimes they'll cheer or sing

the national anthem at the end of the tape," said owner Anne-Marie Kehoe.

"I've seen some people cry."

Lake Placid a Year Later: Renewed Business as Usual

By Lena Williams
New York Times Service

LAKE PLACID, N.Y. — A little more than a year after the torch was extinguished at the close of the 1980 Winter Olympics, remnants and reminders of the Games linger in this tiny Adirondack village.

Olympic pins, T-shirts, mugs and posters adorn windows of shops along Main Street. Flags of the 37 competing nations still flutter high above the speed-skating oval at the high school where Eric Heiden won five gold medals.

Hotels and motels offer customers complimentary postcards from the Games, and residents are at a

loss when asked what the central business district — a 10-block strip of hotels, restaurants and boutiques — was called before it became known as the Olympic Village.

Looking Up

Many of this mountain resort community's 2,700 residents cling to the memories of the Games, while others are enjoying the good fortune that being host to the 13th Winter Olympiad has brought to the area.

Business has never been better," said Serge Lussi, owner of the Holiday Inn here. "We're booked solid through May. Tourism was up last summer. And we've seen an increase in the number of foreign tourists. The skiing facilities at Whiteface Mountain has brought a lot of people into the area, but the Olympics really put us on the map."

Local residents are eager to talk to anyone willing to talk about the Olympics. They recall the night thousands poured onto Main Street to celebrate the U.S. hockey team's victory over the Soviet Union. They remember having brushed elbows with a vice president, a king, a queen, a lord and several governors.

But the memories are not all fond. Residents also recall thousands of spectators stranded in the cold for hours awaiting bus trans-

portation to and from the events as members of the local organizing committee struggled to correct the problem. Traffic in the one-stop village was snarled as residents and visitors tried to learn new routes implemented during the Games.

Some residents complained of being displaced from their homes or apartments to make room for visitors, who paid almost double the going rate in rent.

On the Defensive

Residents become defensive when questioned about such problems and about news accounts of profiteering during the Games.

"The transportation problem was cleared up in two days," said Steve Wilson. "But the way it came out in the papers, you would have thought it lasted for the entire duration of the Games."

Nevertheless, nearly everyone here now concedes that the Games were "good for the community." Many talk about the letdown that fell over the village when they ended.

"I went home and cried like a baby," said Sheila Jennings, who worked for ABC-TV during the Games and is now a waitress at Lun's on Main Street. "Imagine having thousands of people from all over the world living in your community. Then, all of a sudden, they leave. It takes a while to get used to it."

The Olympics breathed new life into many of the depressed communities of Essex County, where the unemployment rate once reached 21.8 percent. Hundreds of Olympics-created jobs have been retained, but the unemployment

rate — which dropped to 4 percent before the Games — has once again shown signs of increasing.

Jack Shea, the supervisor of the Town of North Elba, which includes the village of Lake Placid, noted that when he became supervisor in 1974, the tax rate was \$67 per \$1,000 assessed valuation; it has since decreased to \$53.99. During the same period the tax base increased from \$9 million to \$12.2 million and sales revenues increased by \$2 million.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

1. T. OF GAPE

N.Y. Islanders 47 11 29 20

Philadelphia 37 10 29 21

Calgary 32 12 22 26

N.Y. Rangers 32 12 22 26

Montreal 29 16 24 24

Saints 26 15 24 25

WALSH CONFERENCE

Montreal 47 13 20 21

Chicago 22 14 22 24

Edmonton 22 14 22 24

Colorado 22 14 22 24

Winnipeg 8 4 12 27

Winnipeg 8 4 1

Observer

The Nuclear Chair?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One of the pictures ran a picture of India's electric chair the other day to illustrate a story about an execution. The curious thing was that it looked exactly like the first electric chair I ever saw.

This was about 50 years ago in downtown Newark. The electric chair was sitting on the sidewalk under a movie marquee. The movie house was showing a film about gangsters and prisons, and somebody obviously thought an electric chair on the sidewalk would help at the box office.

They were fairly common in the early 1930s. People always seemed to be "going to the chair." If two or three weeks passed without an official electrocution to enliven the tabloids, you could always keep your hand in by going to a movie that ended with somebody "going to the chair."

I was then at the age of corduroy knickers and, like most American boys of that vintage, relished all news from the death house. We were particularly fascinated by the inevitable penitentiary story about the condemned man's last meal.

This may have been because the Depression was in its darkest depths and reports of elegant eating titillated small palates jaded by a diet of tinned beans and boiled potatoes. The discovery that "going to the chair" entitled you to a vast spread — fried chicken, steak, mashed potatoes with gravy, and ice cream for dessert were favorite orders — added a delicious sense of satiric luxury to the macabre business that followed.

In any case, electric chairs were so busy in that period that it seems doubtful anybody had one to spare for a movie-house press agent. Probably the one I saw on the sidewalk had been knocked together by prop men, but it looked exactly like the one still being used by the state of Indiana.

The design speaks of an era of running boards, fold-out windshields, cloche hats, wind-up Vic-



trols, the iceman's tongs and spatulas. In the years since then we have had the famous chair, the Barcelona chair, the Club Coach train chair, the twice-as-comfy airplane chair, the Baby-Tendo high chair and the plastic airport chair, but the electric chair remains the same — graceless, ugly and outmoded without looking antique.

It is from all reports of the U.S. penal system, the ultimate metaphor for the contemporary U.S. prison. Fifty years behind the times.

Does it matter that the electric chair has not been touched by progress?

The electric chair is itself the answer to these questions. At its introduction it was peculiarly American in its modernity. It satisfied a yearning for the most up-to-date books in the execution line.

Americans in those days were not content with the headsman and his clumsy ax. That was medieval. The more backward states clung to the gallows, but not the rich, modern states that were looking to the future. The gallows was British, and the British were always a hundred years behind the times.

The French guillotine dated to the Revolution and smacked of guillotines and men in silk hose.

Since it was the age of electricity, what was more avant-garde than an electric chair?

The last flicker of interest in modern execution devices which produced any results gave us the gas chamber, which had the advantage of being modern and the disadvantage of reminding us that it had been a favorite instrument of the Third Reich. Some advanced thinkers have recently proposed executions by injection of lethal drugs, thus presumably reflecting an important aspect of modern American culture. The medical profession has balked, however, and as a result we are left with a preponderance of old unsightly electric chairs which any self-respecting warden must be ashamed to have people see in his death chamber.

It is time to think about bringing prisons into the nuclear age?

All that high-tech equipment. It would look smashing.

New York Times Service

The CIA

By Christian Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — David Wise blew up the Chesapeake Bay Bridge as a favor to his wife, but it was his own idea to make the director of the CIA as nutty as a fruitcake. After 20 years of writing nonfiction about the espionage establishment, he'd decided to have some fun.

The result is "Spectrum," a novel in which a dashing CIA station chief, chagrined to learn that his agency has become a nuclear power, takes on the deranged CIA director in a trans-Atlantic battle of wits, shellfish toxin, "nondescriptable micro-biochemicals" and cryptography while the future of the world hangs in the balance.

"Spectrum" might seem just another spy thriller if David Wise, at 50, did not happen to be an investigative reporter with five books out.

With his partner Thomas R. Ross, he wrote "The U-2 Affair," "The Espionage Establishment" and "The Invisible Government," an account of U.S. spying abroad that became a best seller in 1964. Since then he has published "The Politics of Lying" and, in 1976, "The American Police State."

Revelations of Fiction

Until now, however, Wise was unable to reveal that the CIA had stolen enough uranium to become the first nuclear-tipped Washington bureaucracy. Such are the encumbrances of nonfiction, he conceded with a grin.

"However, it is true that in 1965, 381 pounds of weapons-grade uranium did disappear, or was stolen, from a plant in Apollo, Pa., as I say in the book. And we haven't been told what happened to it yet. In 1968 the CIA concluded that the missing uranium went to the Israelis, who used it to become the seventh nuclear power in the world."

And how does Wise know that?

"There was testimony before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission by a high official of the CIA, who said that Richard Helms went to LBJ and told him that. And LBJ said 'Don't tell Ross.'

Wise is asked if he hates the CIA and is out to destroy it and generally make fun of it. After

Helms said that?

"Helms says he doesn't remember," Wise replied. "But Helms doesn't remember a lot."

Did the CIA in fact steal the uranium?

"I don't know."

Is the CIA, at the moment, armed with nuclear weapons?

The novelist only laughs.

Read Doodads

Wise insists, however, that after covering spy stories for 20 years, he did not have to invent much when it came to depicting his thriller with the doodads and gizmos of clandestine tradecraft.

For example, when one of his characters considers hijacking a nuclear weapon from a transport convoy, he learns that the escorting guards are equipped with M-16s that fire gallium arsenide laser beams for targeting; that the missile trailers are unmarked; that the escort vehicles are ordinary campers.

"That's all completely true," Wise said. "The laser beams are just for computing the target, of course. I got a lot of that from material the Nuclear Regulatory Commission put out, and also from the Department of Energy. Almost all the James Bond stuff in the book is literally true."

Including the poison dart gun with which Wise's CIA hero nearly gets bumped off?

"Of course," Wise said. "It shoots a tiny flechette. And they really call it a 'nondescriptable micro-biochemicals.' The CIA loves phrases like that. They also have a Health Alleviation Committee. Its purpose is not to improve your health, but to alleviate it."

"I also looked into shellfish toxin, which the agency likes to use as a poison. I did my own research, I checked with a doctor and with an author. Shellfish toxin comes from Alaskan butter clams or Pacific Coast mussels, after they've ingested what they call 'red tide.' One mussel wouldn't kill you, but what the agency does is extract it from hundreds, and then it's extremely lethal. I confirmed by research that someone who was administered this stuff had symptoms indistinguishable from cardiac arrest."

Wise is asked if he hates the CIA and is out to destroy it and generally make fun of it. After

Helms said that?

"It's a matter of fact," Wise said. "I was talking with Director William Casey after a radio show not long ago, and he said he'd read all my books. He described me as an expert on the CIA. However, in the old days there were accusations that I got my information by hanging around bars and overhearing agents talking. The fact was that I was hanging around the Georgetown garden of Allen Dulles, listening to Allen Dulles talking."

Wise expects no trouble at all from the novel, however.

"As a matter of fact," Wise said, "I was talking with Director William Casey after a radio show not long ago, and he said he'd read all my books. He described me as an expert on the CIA. However, in the old days there were accusations that I got my information by hanging around bars and overhearing agents talking. The fact was that I was hanging around the Georgetown garden of Allen Dulles, listening to Allen Dulles talking."

Reasons for Caution

He said, however, that 20 years of covering the agency "does make one a little cautious."

"I remember in 1964, I told my publisher, which was Random House, that the CIA might try to get rid of my manuscript. People there just smiled. Well, sure enough, the agency got unauthorized galley proofs, and tried to have changes made."

"I later obtained part of my file under the Freedom of Information Act, and learned that a whole 'task force' had been assigned to me. One phrase stated that the agency 'should contact such assets as it has in the press to try to score unfavorable book reviews, and so discredit author.' They also did a legal study to see if they could buy up the entire first printing."

Meanwhile, the new novelist is waiting for the weather to warm up so he and his wife and two boys could return to their summer home in Lewes, Del. It is that drive that gave Mrs. Wise a disaster for the Bay Bridge, and its spectacular destruction, a place in his novel's denouement.

In the duplicitous world of the veiled and the surveilled, nothing is ever what it seems. Wise concedes that there is no way he can prove he is not, novel as it might seem, himself a working asset of central intelligence.

"I can't see what good I've done them," he said, relishing the conundrum, "but it's true, you can't prove a negative. The best I can say is that, to the best of my knowledge, I've never worked for the CIA."



After Five Nonfiction Books on the Intelligence Wars, David Wise Peers at the Agency Through Lens of Fiction

PEOPLE: Anderson, Ida May, Global Balloon Voyage

Americans Marie Anderson and Don Ida will continue their round-the-world balloon trip in December, according to Vishnu Gupta, president of the Ballooning Club of India. They had originally intended to make the first nonstop round-the-world voyage in their balloon Jules Verne, but had to abandon their flight in India last month after failing to gain enough height to cross the Himalayas. Gupta said they would avoid the Himalayas by passing over Bangladesh and Burma. The flight would end in Egypt, the original starting point.

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Jihan Sadat

Jihan Sadat, wife of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, will receive an honorary doctor of human letters degree from DePaul University in Chicago March 23. The university president, the Rev. John B. Courtney, said Mrs. Sadat will be recognized as a special convocation for her leadership in humanitarian and social causes. Mrs. Sadat is a founding member of both the Arab League's regional commission on the status of women and Egypt's National League for Women. She was elected chairwoman of the United Nations Conference of the International Year of the Woman 1978. It was her motion that led to the designation of 1979 as International Year of the Child.

Princess Caroline of Monaco, very much center stage again, is at the Paris Opera to witness the cancer research of the late and unknown "mother" of her son, Prince Rainier III, in a production of "Quo Vadis," brought in \$200,000. Prince Rainier III, the new owner of the Monte Carlo Casino, was the highest grossing price reported for a year, according to Quine's Book of Records, \$11.5 million for the 1972-73 Premier Showbill, in December, 1972.

Princess Anne, 30-year-old daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, formally assumed her role as chancellor of London University, a largely ceremonial post she won in a controversial election last month.

Anne was chosen as a candidate

for chancellor after her grandmother, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, resigned the post after 25 years at the age of 80.

Controversy arose when a group of graduates nominated two other candidates: Nelson Mandela, an imprisoned South African black nationalist, and Jack Jones, a retired British union leader.

** * * * *

Metropolitan Opera star Lucia Popp performed an overture in advance of St. Patrick's Cathedral's annual Lenten Concert in New York to help the Vatican permanent observer to the United Nations celebrate World Peasant Day.

The tradition against pleasure in a house of worship originated with the permission of Rev. Eugene Nicanor, international chaplain, and the crowd in each of Metropolitan's five main auditoriums joined in singing "Ave Maria."

** * * * *

Pope John Paul II is considered the most powerful man in Italy, according to a survey taken by the weekly business magazine *Il Mondo*. Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of the Fiat automaking corporation, ranked second and Italian President Simeone Perini third. In the

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